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WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL

Giving Timely Information and Prices of Seasonable Seeds

PUBLISHED BY T. W. WOOD & SONS SEEDSMEN RICHMOND VA.



Turning Under Crimson Clover
for Soil Improving.

VOL. XIV.

JULY EDITION

1919.

Our "Wood's Crop Special" is issued monthly during planting seasons. There is no subscription price, but is mailed free upon request. If any of our customers do not receive Wood's Crop Special regularly, and desire to do so, advise us and we will place your name on our regular mailing list.

SEASONABLE NOTES.

July and August are the active months for the sowing of **CRIMSON CLOVER** and for the preparation of soil for Fall crops of grasses, clovers and grain. Southern farmers should take every opportunity to increase the productiveness of their land, and at this season of the year there is no better way than by planting **CRIMSON CLOVER** on wheat, rye, or oat stubble and the last working of corn. This will furnish an excellent Winter cover crop and early Spring grazing, as well as improving the land for crops to follow. The scarcity of Cow Peas this season will undoubtedly increase the demand for **CRIMSON CLOVER**, which is very moderate in price now, and we anticipate a heavy demand for this wonderful soil improver.

Preparation of the soil for **ALFALFA** should be considered now, to get the land in good condition for this valuable hay crop, for seeding in August and September.

BUCKWHEAT is also a valuable crop for sowing in July, producing large yields of grain on thin soil.

The planting of **POTATOES** in July in this section, as well as further South, is also one of our best money-making crops. Potatoes for late crop should bring very good prices this Fall, owing to the short crop planted this Spring, and we strongly advise our customers to plant potatoes liberally during July.

HAIRY or **WINTER VETCH** (*Vicia Villosa*) is one of the most valuable forage and soil-improving crops for the South, and is rapidly increasing in popularity. **Hairy Vetch** makes one of the largest yielding and most nutritious of Winter forage crops that can be put in; also makes splendid grazing and soil-improving crop. It is advisable to sow Vetches with oats or wheat, to hold the plants off the ground, enabling them to make a better crop, and making it more easily to cure properly. Vetches can also be sown at the last working of corn to good advantage.

When sown early, **Vetch** will furnish very liberal grazing during the Winter and early Spring, without injuring the hay crop afterwards.

Hairy Vetch is in very short supply this year, and we advise early orders.

OREGON VETCH (*Vicia Sativa*) is later in maturity than the regular **Hairy Vetch**, and should be planted earlier.

Oregon Vetch has given very good results in our Southern States, and on account of the low price of this as compared to **Hairy Vetch**, we believe it will be used to a large extent.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

THE SOUTH'S MOST VALUABLE SOIL IMPROVER.

CRIMSON CLOVER-growing is especially well adapted to our Southern climate, and is steadily increasing in popularity where it has been sown. As a soil improver it increases the productivity and mechanical condition to a wonderful extent, which has been particularly noticeable in the increased yields of corn and cotton following a crop of crimson. It is one of the most desirable Winter cover crops, producing fine grazing for practically all kinds of live stock during the late Winter and Early Spring months, and can also be satisfactorily grazed or cut for hay, and the roots and stubble turned under with considerable improvement to the land.

The sowing of **Crimson Clover** at the last working of corn is one of the most common methods of seeding, which not only increases the fertility of the soil, but makes additional crop yields for very little extra labor.

When **Crimson Clover** is sown by itself, the best method of preparation is to plow the land thoroughly and then harrow and cross-harrow several times, so as to give a good, firm seed bed.

As soon after a rain as the land is dry enough, a light harrow should be run over the soil in order to break the crust, and then sow the clover seed, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow.

Sow at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds to the acre. July, August and September are the active months for sowing **Crimson Clover**.

BUCKWHEAT.

BUCKWHEAT can be satisfactorily sown during the month of July. It makes large yields of grain, and is considered a very profitable crop for sowing, especially on thin land. **Crimson Clover** can be sown to excellent advantage with **Buckwheat**, at the rate of one bushel Japanese **Buckwheat** and twelve to fifteen pounds **Crimson Clover** to the acre, using an application of about four hundred pounds **Acid Phosphate**. When sown together in this way, the **Buckwheat** can be cut off after maturity before frost, and the **Crimson Clover** will then afford a late Fall or early Spring grazing, or, if left for turning under, will vastly improve the soil.

Under favorable conditions, **Buckwheat** will mature in about ten to twelve weeks, and care should be taken to sow early enough to bring the crop to maturity just before frost. It is also an excellent crop for destroying weeds, and for putting the soil in a good mellow condition.

Buckwheat is grown very often for bee pastures, and it is considered that honey made by bees pasturing on this crop is of the very best quality.

Seed Potatoes for July Planting.

The planting of Potatoes in July, is rapidly increasing throughout this section and further South, as most satisfactory results have been obtained from planting at this season of the year. Potatoes are in good demand now, and indications are for still higher prices the coming Fall. Reports show that even better crops are made when planted in July than in the Spring, and they can be harvested easier and sold or stored for Winter use to the very best advantage. Potatoes planted at this time grow off vigorously, and give good stands, and with anything like seasonable weather make a very satisfactory and profitable crop.

Care should be taken to secure only the best quality Potatoes obtainable. We have in cold storage seed Potatoes of first-class quality and in vigorous condition for planting now. Our Potatoes are all hand picked and inspected before shipping to our customers, and the greatest care is taken in supplying the very best quality obtainable. Cold Storage Potatoes are much preferable to cellar stored Potatoes, as investigations show that the yield is considerably larger.

We give below a report from the Maryland Department of Agriculture, showing the comparison in yield per acre of Cold Storage Potatoes, as compared to cellar stored, which should be of interest to all Potato growers.

It is a well-know fact that Potatoes from cold storage are in a much more vigorous condition, and a surer stand is obtained than from ordinary cellar stored Potatoes.

The Best Time for Planting Late Potatoes.

It is always best to take advantage of seasonable weather early in the season, rather than wait for late planting, when we may get a dry spell of weather. They can be planted all during the month of July or even early varieties the first week of August, but preferably in July.

In planting in dry weather, special care should be taken to plant early in the morning or late in the evening and cover the Potatoes directly after planting, so as to avoid exposure to the sun. It is advisable not to order your Potatoes until your land is thoroughly prepared and ready to plant, as Potatoes should be planted as soon after receipt as possible. In case the Potatoes upon receipt show any signs of sweat or moisture, they should be spread out in a shaded place so as to dry out before planting. Do not expose the Potatoes to the sun any more than can be helped.

Planting, Cultivating and Fertilizing.

The same method of planting and cultivating late Potatoes should be followed out as for the early crop, except that it is better to cut the Potatoes into a little larger pieces, allowing at least two good eyes to every piece. It is also advisable to use land plaster on the Potatoes after cutting to prevent bleeding to an unnecessary extent.

Potatoes should be covered a little deeper than for Spring planting, to protect the crop from the sun's rays as much as possible. Potatoes are usually planted about three feet apart, dropping twelve to fifteen inches apart in the rows.

A good application of Fertilizer is most essential for a bumper potato crop. The best fertilizer for this purpose is our **Standard Potato Fertilizer**, which contains 4% potash. This should be applied directly after the ground is plowed and harrowed in before planting the potatoes. The successful trucker and potato growers usually use fertilizer very liberally on potatoes, as they claim that the extra crop results will more than repay for the fertilizer used.

We are publishing in this issue an article written by one of our most successful potato growers, which we are sure will be of interest to our cutomers.

Comparison of Fall Harvested Green Mountain Potatoes from Cold Storage and Cellar Stored stock, showing yields of prime seed in bushels per acre.

Season Late	Cold Storage	—Cellar Stored—	
		Sprouts Left On	Sprouts Rubbed Off
1911 A	217.5	176.9	208.8
1911 B	266.8	182.7	168.2
1912	76.2	63.8	72.5
Average ...	186.8	141.1	149.8

"Most Satisfactory of Any of the Early Varieties."

Your Maine-grown Irish Cobbler Seed Potatoes which I have planted for several years have given me the most satisfactory results of any of the early varieties that I have ever planted, both as to the yield and quality.—THOS. H. EDWARDS, Florence County, S. C., June, 1919.

Early Ramshorn Blackeye Peas.

As the stock of regular field varieties of Cow Peas is exhausted, farmers will have to resort to the use of **Early Ramshorn Blackeye Peas**, which compares very favorably to Cow Peas, both as to quality of hay and yields of peas, and as a soil improver. Blackeye Peas are more easily saleable for eating purposes, and if good prices can be obtained at harvest time, they can be picked and sold to advantage, as well as adding considerably to the fertility of the soil.

SUDAN GRASS.

Sudan Grass is a non-leguminos annual forage plant of great value to the South. It is an excellent catch crop where other valuable hay crops failed by drought or Winter killing, as it will produce an abundance of hay in about seventy days of good warm growing weather.

Sudan Grass is becoming very popular among our Southern farmers on account of its being a sure cropper and its adaptability to almost all kinds of soil; but, of course, on poor land it is advisable to plant legumes rather than a crop that will tend to draw the land. If planted now it can be cut twice during its growing season, and is easily cured. Earlier seeding will produce three to four cuttings. The cutting should be made before the seed are formed, or when the first heads begin to appear. Sow at the rate of six to eight pounds to the acre in drills, or twenty-five pounds to the acre broadcast.

GOLDEN MILLET is an excellent crop to sow on good land where there is a shortage of hay. When cut just as the crop is heading out, it makes a large yield of most nutritious feed. Millet should be sown as early this month as possible, preferably before the middle of July, although a good stand can be made under favorable conditions as late as the first of August. Care should be taken in the preparation of the soil, and the seed not covered deeper than an inch to an inch and a half, for best results. Sow at the rate of one bushel to the acre broadcast.

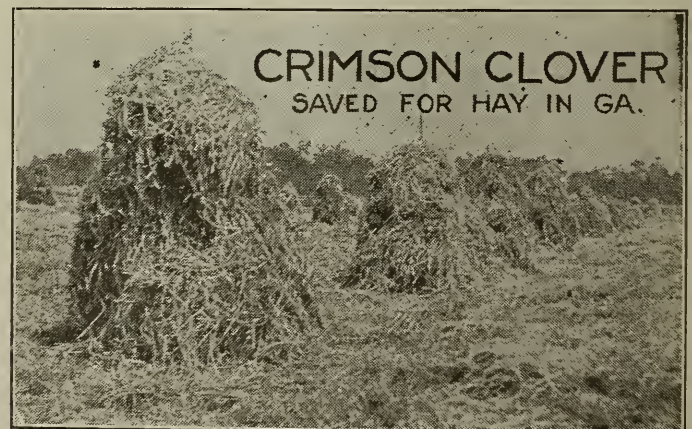
SORGHUMS and **KAFFIR CORN** make very desirable forage crops, particularly for feeding green, and dairymen and cattle breeders everywhere should put in a good acreage of these. They make very profitable crops even in the driest season, and produce their crops under more unfavorable conditions than any other forage crop that can be sown now.

The **Amber** and **Orange** are best adapted for forage purposes, whereas the **Sugar Drip** is largely used for syrup-making purposes, as well as a forage crop.

Kaffir Corn and **Milo Maize** both make excellent summer forage or grazing crops. They are probably the most prolific small grain crops in cultivation, and make excellent feed for all kinds of poultry. Owing to the high price of poultry food now, poultrymen should plant liberally of these crops.

NAVY BEANS. This crop can be safely planted until the middle of July, and is a very profitable crop to sow, either for home or market purposes.

Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping two to three beans together a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage, and care should be used not to cultivate deeply after they are three to four inches high. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, these will prove a profitable and successful crop. A peck will plant an acre.



WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL.

The Late Irish Potato Crop.

Written by Mr. F. A. BROWN, Roxboro, N. C.

There seems to be a popular idea in the South that potatoes for Winter use must be grown in the North, and that the Southern people must buy their supply from there, pay enormous profits to middle men and high freight rates to the railroads, or do without after the early crop is gone. No greater mistake has been made. Irish Potatoes for use from November to May can be grown as well in the South as in New England, if proper methods are used in growing them.

The potato is not a poor land crop, but calls for a loose, mellow, fertile soil, and will give a larger profit for heavy fertilizing than any other crop I know of, unless it be Sudan Grass.

Ideal conditions are furnished by a clover sod plowed soon after cutting the hay crop, or by a wheat stubble cut high so as to leave as much vegetable matter as possible to turn under. There are two methods of preparing the land in use. The usual one is to plow deep, using a jointer on the plow so as to turn all vegetable matter well under, harrow well, mark out the rows deep—ten inches is none too much—drop the pieces ten to fourteen inches apart, and cover with plow or harrow, but not entirely filling the furrow. In a few days harrow with a drag harrow across the rows. The second harrowing will be likely to about level the ground and that before the potatoes come up. Two or three harrowings across the rows should be made after the plants are up and before they are large enough to break off under the harrow. After that use a fourteen toothed harrow or a seven-toothed diverse cultivator between the rows till the vines are too large to permit of further cultivation. **Never** use a deep tilling implement in a potato field, nor one that throws any dirt to the row. Better a little grass in the row than a ridge; but, if the crop has been properly harrowed when the plants are small, there will be no grass.

If a planter is used—which is advisable—no rows need be run out, the planter following the harrow. Use the harrow the same as in hand planting.

Never make the rows over three feet apart for the varieties with large tops, and thirty inches for small topped kinds like the Irish Cobbler, and still closer planting is advisable. Thirty inches apart is enough for even the Green Mountain.

Next to fertility, the potato calls for coolness and moisture, and the close planting (which allows the vines to cover and shade the ground late in the season) and flat, shallow cultivation secure these. If the land is flat and there is danger of water standing too long after rains, the land may be plowed in beds thirty to sixty feet wide, and the dead furrows well opened, but keep the beds smooth.

Another method that is practiced by many successful growers where hand dropping is practiced and there is not a tough sod turned down (a succulent growth of young clover is an advantage), is not to plow till ready to plant, then drop the potatoes right behind the plow, dropping in every other furrow if the plow turns fifteen inches or more, in every third furrow if the plow turns twelve inches or less. The log or plank drag or roller follows the plow. After that the cultivation is the same as by the other method of planting. With the proper tools, I know of no crop that will give as great returns with as little man labor—up to harvesting—as the potato crop. No farmer who plants as much as four acres should be without a planter and shovel digger. With these, one man can easily manage twenty acres, or more, of the crop.

Buy good seed, regardless of the price per bushel.

If any man tells you that six bushels per acre is enough, consider him your enemy. Buy at least twelve bushels, and fifteen may not be too much. I have seen a hundred crop failures from using too little seed, to one failure from using too much. If you are stingy, let the potato crop alone; it is not a stingy man's crop. Do not dig till the vines are dead. In digging the crop, do not plow out the potatoes any faster than the pickers can take care of them. Unlike sweet potatoes, the Irish potato can not stand sunshine without injury. Potatoes "greened" by exposure to the sun do not keep so well, and are not so good to eat—in fact, are not fit to eat at all—so they should be picked up as rapidly as possible and covered up or removed to a dark place at once. They can be stored in any dark, cool, fairly dry place if protected from frost, and the cooler they are kept, without actually freezing, the better.

The best time to market the crop is between December 1st and May 1st. Work for the local market first. When that is supplied, sell in the nearest large town. The kind of a package to use in marketing depends on the customs of the local market.

Always Grade your potatoes, sell firsts and seconds separately, and feed the culls. Never send culls to market to compete with the better grades. Sell only good ones and build up a good reputation for your crop. This means more ready sales another year.

Summary: Given good soil in good tilth, heavily fertilized, properly prepared, the planting properly done; frequent shallow cultivation, rows close together to protect the crop from the September and October sun, which will, if given the chance, take more moisture from the soil than the crop uses; careful handling in harvesting; grading; and intelligent marketing, I know of no more profitable crop for the Southeastern States than the Irish Potato.

TURNIP and RUTA BAGA.		By Mail—Postpaid		
	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	lb.
Extra Early Purple Top Milan.....	\$.20	\$.60		\$2.10
Wood's Imp. Red Top White Globe..	.12	.30		1.10
Mammoth Red Top White Globe...	.10	.25		.80
Early Red, or Purple Top.....	.10	.25		.75
Early White Flat Dutch.....	.10	.25		.75
Large White Norfolk Globe.....	.10	.25		.75
Large Amber, or Yellow Globe...	.10	.25		.75
Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen.....	.10	.25		.75
Southern Prize, or Dixie.....	.10	.25		.75
Seven Top.....	.8	.20		.60
RUTA BAGA, or SWEDE:				
Wood's Improved Purple Top Yellow	.12	.30		.90
Purple Top Yellow.....	.10	.25		.85

WOOD'S POULTRY FOODS.

	50-Lb. Bag.	5-Bag Lots 100-Lb. Bag.	100-Lb. Bag.
Wood's Poultry Grain Food.....	\$2.10	\$3.85	\$3.90
Wood's Scratch Food.....	2.10	3.95	4.00
Hollybrook Scratchling Food.....	2.20	4.15	4.20
Hollybrook Developing Food.....	2.15	4.10	4.15
Hollybrook Chick Food.....	2.25	4.30	4.35
Hollybrook Chick Mash.....	2.00	3.75	3.80
Hollybrook Fattening Food Mash.	2.00	3.65	3.70
Hollybrook Laying Food (Dry Mash)	1.95	3.65	3.70
Hollybr'k Growing Food (Dry Mash)	1.95	3.60	3.65
Hollybr'k Forcing Food (Dry Mash)	1.95	3.60	3.65
Hollkbrook Pigeon Mixture (Contains Corn)	2.40	4.60	4.65
Hollkbrook Pigeon Mixture (Contains no Corn)	2.50	4.80	4.85
Hollybrook Meat Scraps.....	2.75	5.30	5.35
Poultry Bone	2.75	4.90	5.00
Green Cut or Mealed Alfalfa....	1.45	2.70	2.75
OYSTER SHELLS—			
Coarse—For Laying Hens...	.65	1.10	1.15
Fine—For Young Chicks....	.70	1.20	1.25
Cracked Corn	2.10	3.90	3.95
Canada Field Peas			6.25
Kafir Corn	2.10	4.00	4.10
Milo Maize	2.10	4.00	4.10
Mica Spar Grit .....	.80	1.40	1.45
Charcoal, 50-lb. paper lined bag, \$2.00.			
White Oats for Sprouting, 95c. per bushel.			

HOLLYBROOK RABBIT FOOD

The following prices include bags and are f. o. b. Richmond:				
	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
For young rabbits.....	.60c	\$1.25	\$2.25	\$4.00
For general use .....	.50c	1.20	2.10	3.90
For does .....	.60c	1.25	2.25	4.00

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE FERTILIZERS.

	200-lb. bag.	Ton.
Wood's Standard Vegetable Fertilizer.....	\$4.75	\$46.00
Vegetable Fertilizer, 50-lb. bag, \$1.50; 100 pounds, \$2.50	4.25	41.00
Wood's Standard Potato Fertilizer, 50-lb. bag, \$1.60; 100-lb. bag, \$2.75	5.10	49.00
Potato Fertilizer	3.85	37.00
Market Grower Fertilizer	4.70	45.50
High-Grade Trucker Fertilizer.....	5.65	55.00
Wheat Fertilizer	3.55	34.00
High-Grade Acid Phosphate, 16%.....	2.65	25.00
Standard Bone Meal	4.90	47.00
Listers' Standard Superphosphates	4.65	45.00
Land Plaster or Gypsum.....	1.65	14.00
Magic Sheep Manure. Specially desirable for top-dressing lawns; also for small gardens. 10-lb. bag, 50c.; 25 lbs., 90c.; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.50; ton, \$42.00.		
Nitrate of Soda. Per lb., 15c.; 25 lbs. or more, 10c. per lb.; 100 lbs., \$4.75; 200 lbs., \$8.50; ton, \$80.00.		

T.W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va., Price-List of Field Seeds

When Sending Orders at Prices Named Here, Please Mention Crop Special No. 1147.

July 10, 1919.

United States Food Administration License No. G. 181.

Prices of Field Seeds are always subject to market fluctuations. We always fill all orders entrusted to us at lowest ruling prices on date order is received. If prices decline, we give our customers the benefit of it. If they advance, we charge the advance prices. In case customers desire to limit us to filling orders at prices quoted on any particular date they will kindly so state on order, or mention date and number of "Wood's Crop Special," upon which the order is sent.

Terms on all Field Seeds, net cash. Customers who have no regular accounts with us will kindly remit the amount with their order or name business reference as customary before opening new accounts.

CLOVER SEED.

Bags holding 2½ bus., 60c each, extra. Per bus. of 60 lbs.
Red, Trade Mark Per lb. 55c. \$31.00
Alsike, Trade Mark Brand Per lb. 55c. 31.00
Sapling Per lb. 57c. 32.00

ALFALFA, Trade Mark—Best American—

Grown, 99½% purity. Lb., 35c.; 10 lbs., 30c. lb. \$16.00

WHITE CLOVER, Trade Mark. Per lb., 65c.; 10-lb. lots and over, 62c. per lb.

White Bokhara or Sweet Clover, hulled and recleaned; per lb. 38c.; 10-lb. lots and over, 35c. per lb.

White Bokhara or Sweet Clover, scarified, per lb., 40c.; 10-lb. lots and over, 36c. per lb.

Burr Clover, Southern Grown, in burr, per lb., 20c.; 25-lb. lots and over, 19c. per lb.

Burr Clover, California recleaned, per lb., 21c.; 25-lb. lots and over, 20c. per lb.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

A WONDERFUL SOIL-IMPROVER!

Also Makes Excellent Winter and Spring Grazing, the Best of Early Green Food or a Good Hay Crop.

5-bus. lots, per bus. Per bus.

CRIMSON CLOVER, Trade Mark
per lb., 22c.; 10-lb. lots, 20c. \$10.40 \$10.50

GRASS SEED. Prices include bags, except for Timothy and Herds Grass, which are shipped in cotton sacks, holding 2½ bushels each, costing 60c.

5-bus. lots, per bus. Per bus.

Timothy, Choice \$5.65 \$5.75
Timothy, Trade Mark 5.75 5.85
Kentucky Blue, Trade Mark 3.85 3.90

Orchard Grass, Trade Mark. Sold out.

	Per 10-Lb. Lots, Lb.	100-Lb. Lots, Per Lb.
Herds Grass, or Red Top		
Choice	\$.18	\$.16
Herds Grass, Trade Mark	.20	.17
Tall Meadow Oat, T. M.	.32	.30
Italian Rye Grass	.20	.19
Perennial Rye Grass	.20	.18
Meadow Fescue	.35	.32
SUDAN GRASS	.30	.27

SELECTED SEED OATS.

(NEW CROP). For Early July Shipment.

Our Seed Oats are all recleaned stock of first-class quality.

10-bu. lots, per bu. Per bu.

Red Rust Proof, Trade Mark Brand \$1.20 \$1.25
Appler, " " 1.35 1.40
Fulghum, " " 1.50 1.60

SEED RYE (New Crop).

For Early July Shipment.

10-bu. lots, per bu. Per bu.

Winter Rye \$2.40 \$2.45
Abruzzi Rye 3.65 3.75

We anticipate lower prices for Rye later in the season.

SEED BARLEY (New Crop).

10-bu. lots, per bu. Per bu.

Arlington Beardless Barley \$2.80 \$2.90
Winter Barley 2.30 2.35

BUCKWHEAT 2nd-hand 2½ bus. cotton bags, 40c. extra
In 5-bus. lots, per bus. Per bus.
Japanese \$2.80 \$2.85

WOOD'S SEED POTATOES.

	Bag of 165 lbs. (11 pks.)	Bbl. of 165 lbs. (11 pks.)
Maine-Grown Red Bliss Triumph	\$6.50	\$6.75
Va. Second-Crop Irish Cobbler	6.50	6.75
Va. Second-Crop Red Bliss	6.25	6.50
Spaulding's No. 4 Rose	6.50	6.75
Medium and Late Varieties:		
Rural New Yorker	6.00	6.25
Sir Walter Raleigh	6.50	6.75
Improved Peach Blow	6.25	6.50
White Peach Blow	6.25	6.50
Peerless	6.25	6.50
Single Bushel Prices: All varieties, \$2.60 per bushel; 85c. per peck (bags included).		

All of our Potatoes are for shipment from COLD STORAGE, and in first-class condition. Prices quoted above for prompt shipment.

We will book orders now for last half of JULY SHIPMENT at 50c. per bag or barrel over the above prices. In booking orders in this way, we require a cash deposit of \$1.00 per bag or barrel.

COW or FIELD PEAS.

Stocks of regular field varieties of Cow Peas exhausted. Prices below include bags and are f. o. b. Richmond.

Per bus. in 10-bus. lots and over. Per bus.

Early Ramshorn Blackeye \$4.00 \$4.10
Gallivant or Lady Peas Pk. 1.50 5.45 5.50

NAVY BEANS, 15c. lb.; 10-lb. lots, 14c. lb.; 50-lb. lots, 13c. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 12c. lb.

SOJA BEANS.

EARLY AND EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

Per bus. in 10-bus. lots and over. Per bus.

Ito San \$6.15 \$6.25
Virginia 6.15 6.25
Lexington 6.15 6.25
Wilson Early Black—Sold out.

Medium and Late Varieties:

Tarheel Black 3.70 3.75
Mammoth Yellow—Sold out.

MILLET.

2½ bus. cotton bags, 60c. extra.

Southern, Choice \$3.45 \$3.50

DWARF ESSEX RAPE, in 5-lb lots and over, 17c. per lb.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16c.; 50-lb. lots, 15c. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 13c. per lb.

OREGON VETCH (Viola Sativa), in 10-lb. lots and over, 12c. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 10c. per lb.

HAIRY VETCH (Viola Villosa), lb., 30c.; 100-lb. lots, 29c. lb.

SORGHUM.

100-lb. lots, 10-lb. lots, Per

	per lb.	per lb.	lb.
Sugar Drip	\$.3½	\$.3	\$.12
Amber	.5	.6	.10
Orange	.6	.7	.10
KAFFIR CORN	.6	.7	.10
Milo Maize	.6	.7	.10
FETERITA	.7	.8	.12
BROOM CORN—Japanese Early	.20	.23	.25